The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892. VOL. XXX—NO. 40

LEWIN W. WICKES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, - - Maryland.

DR. GENESE.

Of Baltimore, will attend at Betterton every Saturday for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.
March 26, 1891.

DR. W. E. BARNARD,

—Dentist,—

has located permanently, and will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Howard, Still Pond, Md., for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.

Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CAHALL'S STORE.

OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.

Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

D. B. STEWART COMPANY,
INCORPORATED SEPT. 25, 1890.
(Succeeding D. B. Stewart & Co., established October, 1883.)

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
D. B. Stewart, Pres.; R. G. Nicholson, V-Pres.; G. W. Berry, Treas.; T. G. Newton, Jr., Secy.; H. P. Stewart, Att'y.

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118 E. Pratt, Street, Near Light.

We solicit consignments, and by prompt attention, perseverance and energy, hope to merit a liberal share of the future shipments of our friends and the public.

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WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 115 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,
—DEALER IN—
GRAIN
COAL, PERTILIZERS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.,
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J. R. NYCE & CO.,
—:PRODUCE:—
Commission Merchants,
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SPECIALTIES:
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Green and Dried Fruits.

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WRIGHT & LONEY,
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RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
Wholesale LIQUOR DEALERS,
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PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY

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STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BUTCHERS' STOCK.
WM. E. DODGE,
DEALER IN
HIDES,
Calf Skins Tallow,
Sheep Skins, and Furs.
109 MERCER ST., BALTO.

Charge no commission. Goods paid for on day received. Shipping Tags furnished. n26-3m.

FRAME HOTEL.
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.

MY TABLE
will be furnished with the best the market can afford.

MY STABLES
contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

SAMUEL MALLALIEU,
Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

A Most Delicious
LUNCH AND TEA BISCUIT.

Add one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonsful of Baking Powder to one quart of "LEA'S BEST FLOUR," sift, and run into it two ounces of butter or lard, add three gills of milk, handle as lightly as possible. Roll out, cut into biscuits and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.

MRS. RORER.

LEA'S
"BEST"
FLOUR.

J. HERMAN IRELAND'S
Insurance Agency,
Kennedyville, Maryland.

Fire! Lightning! Life!

INSURE YOUR HOMES!
INSURE YOUR STOCK!
INSURE YOUR LIVES!

I represent only first-class companies. My rates are low and all losses promptly paid. To all persons desiring insurance I ask them to write or call and see me.

J. H. IRELAND,
Kennedyville, Maryland

Dyspepsia

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had cured his wife of dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Intense Suffering 8 Years

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

THE TRANSCRIPT,
SUBSCRIPTION $1.

Leads Them All!
—IN—
LOW PRICES!

WE wish to announce to the general public that owing to the great depression in business and low prices of the products of the farm, we have reduced our prices to compare with the hard times, therefore it will be to your interest, when in need of a good

CARRIAGE, ROADCART
—OR—
DEARBORN

one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we know to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit

ORRELL'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

where they will find a full line of the above named articles always on hand. We make a specialty of

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS,

which will receive prompt and special attention. We have a skillful and thoroughly competent workman at the head of this department, and can safely guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We give our personal attention to our

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING

DEPARTMENTS, and guarantee all work to be satisfactory.

We Take Orders for Farm Wagons
which will be promptly furnished
W. C. ORRELL
Cor. Cross & Cannon Sts., Chestertown, Md

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria kills Worms. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Sheep Dip or Thymo-Cresol,

Known also as "THE COLD WATER DIP," is a very highly concentrated fluid preparation, absolutely non-poisonous, and which mixes instantly and thoroughly with water of any temperature, forming a milky liquid, which, for cheapness, convenience, safety and efficiency, is unrivaled as a Sheep-Dip, Cattle-Wash, Insecticide, Disinfectant, etc. One or two applications in a year to Sheep not only keep them in health, but also increase the growth and improve the quality of the fleece to a surprising degree.

For Ticks, Lice, Scab, Mange, Screw-Worms, Thrush, Scratches, Wounds, &c.

For all Skin troubles, and for ridding all kinds of Live Stock from parasites, it has no equal. It is also wonderfully effective in many infectious and contagious diseases, such as

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, SWINE PLAGUE, CHICKEN-CHOLERA,

In such cases it is administered internally as well as externally. It is used and recommended by the leading Veterinarians in both hemispheres. Its uses upon a Farm are innumerable. Hon. John E. Russell, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, writes, under date of October, 1886, "Your DIP is not only excellent for Sheep, Dogs, Fowls, etc., but it is the best possible dressing for diseased hoofs of horses. I have used it for thrush, bruises of the sole, and wounds, with great effect. It is also an excellent stimulant for the coronet, to increase the growth of the hoof, in cases of contraction and slow growth. If I did not keep Sheep, I should have it on hand for stable use."

For sale by the trade generally. For further information apply to

LILLY, ROGERS & CO., Druggists,
No. 108 E. Baltimore St. and No. 6 North Ave., Balto., Md.

—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT BY—

R. F. PARKS, C. F. STAM, M. A. TOULSON,
Nov. 5, 1891—y. Chestertown, Maryland.

WASHINGTON.

O fatherland, so great and free!
The prize that valiant heroes won,
The joyful harp we tune to thee
Commemorates thy noblest son;
To him we give our thoughts to-day;
A thankful, childish, patriot band,
We twine the laurel and the bay
And crown him father of our land.

O not like proud Ambition's son
That soared to fame in ancient Rome;
Not like the Mars, who battles won
And found Helena for a home;
No chains were forged thy name to raise
Above the legal lords of earth;
No groaning captives sang thy praise
Or flattered crimes to deeds of worth.

Sleep on in peace, O hallowed shade!
Sleep on, the father of the free!
The trees that guard the southern glade,
Their tender sobs are all for thee!
The oak that decks our northern vale
And boldly braves the drifting snows,
Through summer calm or winter hail
Shall teach defiance to thy foes.

M. V. GORMLEY in *Journal of Education.*

THE PEACH YELLOWS AND ROSETTE.

Additional Evidence of Their Communicability.

BY DR. ERWIN F. SMITH.

PART I.

E.—*Orchard of George Davis, Still Pond, Md.*—Trees set 19 years; cases of 1888; selected from about fifty as most suitable for the experiment. The trees were very large and vigorous for their age, trunks, about 1 foot in diameter; height, 25 to 30 feet. I was particular in the selection of trees and cut back very severely, wasting much good fruit. The limbs were severed next to the body of the tree and the stumps were painted.

(1) August 9, 1888. Variety, not recorded. The tree was full of peaches, nearly all of which were green and healthy. Two small branches had been cut away recently because they bore premature fruit. The large limb which had borne these branches still bore a few ripe, red-spotted peaches, but most of its fruit was healthy. This limb was cut away next the trunk, the stump being 6 inches in diameter and sound. Part of the other main limb, with much sound fruit, was also cut away because a few twigs on one branch bore premature fruit. One comparatively small limb was left. This bore green peaches and appeared to be perfectly healthy. There were yet no diseased shoots on any part of the tree.

RESULT.—Sept. 20, 1889. Tree gone. Supposed to have been removed accidentally in spring or summer on account of disease, the order being to remove all diseased trees.

(2) Aug. 9, 1888. Variety, Mountain Rose. A small branch which bore premature peaches had been removed recently, and another small branch on the same limb bore the ripe and red-spotted fruit. There were no other indications of disease. Even on this limb nine-tenths of the fruit and all of the foliage appeared to be perfectly normal. The limb was cut away close to the trunk. The sound tump was 7 inches in diameter. The limb which remained bore thrifty foliage and was full of green, healthy peaches. A very careful examination of all parts showed no trace of disease.

RESULT.—Sept. 20, 1889. There is no fruit. One branch bears three diseased shoots, but the spring foliage of the tree is still normal in size and color.

(3) Aug. 9, 1888. Variety, Reeve's Favorite. Parts of one limb showed symptoms of disease; a small branch had been cut away recently on account of Yellows and two other small branches bore large, red-spotted, ripe fruits, which were in very marked contrast to the unripe peaches upon the remainder of this limb and upon other parts of the tree. Eighteen inches above the cut a feeble shoot, one-fourth inch long, was pushing through the rough bark. Eighteen inches farther up the limb was a shoot, 2 to 3 years old, which bore diseased sprouts on its base and also 6 feet above in its top. These sprouts were small, *i. e.*, recent growths. There were no other diseased sprouts on the tree, and, even on this shoot, most of the buds were dormant and most of the foliage was green and full grown. The limb which bore these premature peaches and diseased sprouts was cut away close to the body of the tree, although almost the whole of it bore only healthy fruit and all of it bore only dark-green and vigorous spring foliage. The stump was six inches in diameter and decaying at the center. One limb remained. This bore green, healthy peaches upon all of its branches. Its foliage was also full grown, dark green, and very healthy in appearance. There was not the least indication of disease.

RESULT.—Sept. 20, 1889. There is no fruit. This tree now bears an abundance of healthy foliage and there are no diseased sprouts or other indications of Yellows—none whatever.

This tree was re-examined Oct. 20, 1890, and found to be diseased in all parts. The wind had blown away the top 9 feet above the ground, but three small branches remained. These bore many diseased sprouts. The trunk also bore similar sprouts.

F.—*Orchard of Geo. Davis, Still Pond, Md.*—Trees set 5 years; cases of 1888; selected out of about thirty as most suitable for the experiment. The whole orchard was thrifty and fair to look upon.

(1) Aug. 9, 1888. Variety, Smock. Two limbs were removed; one was left. Those which were cut away bore premature peaches. The one which was left bore green fruit, and seemed to be healthy.

RESULT.—Sept. 20, 1889. Still diseased.

(2) Aug. 9, 1888. Variety, not recorded. This tree ramified near the ground into three main limbs. Two small branches on one of these limbs bore premature peaches. The remainder of that limb, *i. e.*, most of it, and the rest of the tree, bore green, healthy fruit. There were no diseased sprouts, and no other indications of Yellows, the foliage of the whole tree being green, full-grown, and healthy.

RESULT.—Sept. 20, 1889. The tree is now diseased in all parts.

G.—*Orchard of F. H. Harper, Still Pond, Md.*—Trees set 7½ years; all cases of 1888; selected out of several hundred as being freest from symptoms of Yellows, and therefore most suitable for the experiment. As in Mr. Greene's orchard, and elsewhere, many otherwise promising trees were rejected because of slight symptoms on the base of some of the main limbs. All of these trees were free-growing and thrifty. None of the spring foliage was rolled, curled or yellowish, except upon one tree. The fine green color and robust growth of this foliage, even on affected limbs, was very noticable. The trees were freer from symptoms of disease than at Mr. Greene's, but a larger portion of each was cut away. In fact, the excisions were very severe and wasted a great many baskets of good fruit. Roughly stated, I removed from one-third to two-thirds of the whole top of each tree, only a small portion of which in most cases showed any indications of disease. The limbs were cut close to the body of the tree, and their stumps were carefully coated with paint. These were 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

This orchard was believed to be well adapted to the experiment because of the healthful appearance of the trees, and because of the very gradual manner in which many of them had succumbed to the disease in 1887 and 1888. The cases of 1887 were dug out and removed that fall or the following spring; the cases of 1888, exclusive of the trees under consideration, were cut back to the stem that autumn, but were not removed until the end of the next growing season.

(1) Aug. 10, 1888. Variety, Christiana. One limb was removed; two limbs were left. The excised limb bore premature fruit on a small portion only, *i.e.*, two small branches. The remainder of its fruit was green and healthy. The limb was sound and there were no diseased sprouts. The fruit upon the remaining limbs was green and healthy and the foliage was excellent.

RESULT.—May 13, 1889. Apparently healthy.

Though numerous other experiments are given, only emphasize the same result and furnish but culminative evidence upon the same point.

On Sept. 20, 1889, Mr. J. Frank Wilson, of Still Pond, Md., took me to a tree in one of his older orchards, No. 4 of my first report, which then appeared to be perfectly healthy, but which he said had shown unmistakable symptoms of Yellows in the fall of 1888, at which time he had cut away all but one small limb. At the date of my visit this limb seemed likely to grow into a new and healthy top. This tree was re-examined Oct. 15, 1890, and found to be so badly diseased in all parts that I was compelled to believe that it had not been free from disease at any time since 1888, although it developed no symptoms in the season of 1889.

Several cases similar to this one have come under my observation, but usually the period of immunity has been shorter.

The result of the excision experiments varied considerably, but in no case did the removal of affected parts stop the progress of the disease. The symptoms appeared again the following season in all but two of the trees, and in these two they came back the second season. Even when the entire top was removed, the disease quickly reappeared.

The inference that the disease was really cut out and that all these cases are *reinfections* is inadmissible, because nothing of a similar nature occurred elsewhere in the orchards. To establish this we have only to trace the history of these trees for 1 year from the date of the excisions, and to compare that with the history for a similar period of other trees in each orchard, *i. e.*, those which were healthy when the excisions were made.

In Mr. Greene's orchard 100 per cent. of the excised trees showed fresh symptoms of the disease in 1888, but only about 12 per cent. of the others became affected, *i. e.*, the new cases in 1888 amounted to only 12 per cent. of the whole number of healthy trees. In Mr. Harper's orchard 95 per cent. of the excised trees showed fresh symptoms of the disease in 1889, but only about 2 per cent. of the others became affected. Most of the excisions were made in these two orchards, and no record of cases in the other orchards was kept for comparison.

In a few instances I have known 50 per cent. of the trees of an orchard to become affected with Yellows in one year, but never 100 per cent., and very rarely more than 15 to 25 per cent., even in the worst affected districts. It would seem, therefore, that the disease persisted in these trees, *i. e.*, that the symptoms subsequent to the excisions were not the result of reinfection.

It remains to ask whether the excisions exerted any retarding influence. One year from the date of the excisions the trees in Mr. Harper's orchard were freer from symptoms of Yellows than had been those in Mr. Greene's orchard, and the same relative difference was apparent at the end of the second year. It might not be proper, however, to draw the inference that the development of the disease was slower *on account of the excisions.* There is some doubt as to whether the excisions retarded the progress of the disease, for the following reasons: (1) The trees manifested only very slight symptoms to begin with, *i. e.*, much slighter than the trees in Mr. Greene's orchard; (2) They bore no fruit in 1889 or 1890, whereas the trees in Mr. Greene's orchard experienced the strain of a large crop in 1888, and a partial one in 1889; (3) The natural progress of this disease is sometimes very slow, requiring a third season for the development of the symptoms in all parts of the tree. It is, therefore, not impossible that the disease might have progressed in these particular trees with the same slowness had no limbs been removed. The most that can be said is that the severest excisions, *e. g.*, those in Mr. Harper's orchard, *appeared* to exert a retarding influence on the progress of disease.

Of course, the results obtained do not preclude the *possibility* of cutting out the disease in some cases. The evidence to the contrary is, however, reasonably conclusive and sufficient for all practical purposes. The experiments also throw considerable light upon the nature of the disease, but do not settle the question as to whether the disease is latent in the *whole* tree when symptoms appear in any part of it. This will require additional experiments of another kind.

IV.—OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS BEARING UPON IMMUNITY.

(1) The question of immunity is a very important one. If we could somewhere find peach trees hardy enough to resist this disease, a great practical problem would be solved. It has been said that seedlings are much less subject to Yellows than budded trees. In the localities where I have studied this disease, seedling orchards are infrequent, but from what data I have been able to gather I should say that seedling trees derived from budded fruit are equally subject.

On the Delaware and Chesapeake peninsula the belief is also pretty general that budded trees imported into diseased districts from healthy localities are as much subject to Yellows as those grown at home, or at least do not escape the disease. On the other hand, I have been told by growers that they have had little trouble from Yellows since they have formed the practice of selecting their buds and stocks. The well-known habit of certain nurserymen to buy trees wherever they can and, sell them again as their own stock, obscures what would otherwise be a somewhat simple problem. In many cases in studying orchards it has been difficult to determine the origin of the stocks, and impossible to learn anything about the location or character of the trees from which the buds were taken. Because nursery stock was grown in a locality free from Yellows, it by no means follows that the buds came from the same locality. Buds are often procured directly from a distance, or are taken from young trees recently introduced into neighborhood. In case of new varieties, I have several times known trees to be propagated from young trees recently introduced from localities where this disease is very prevalent. In buying trees much depends upon the integrity of the nurseryman, which is often an unknown factor and sometimes a negative quantity.

The fact that growers in the diseased districts have bought trees from a good many nurserymen with pretty much the same results is tolerably strong evidence, although not entirely conclusive.

A knowledge of these facts led me to plan an experiment in which I should know in advance the character of the stocks and the buds, and be able to watch the behavior of the parent trees as well as the progeny so long as might be necessary.

(2) EXPERIMENT 1.—The trees for this series of inoculations were 1,000 Mariana plums rooted by J. W. Kerr, at Denton, Maryland, in the spring of 1888 from cuttings made in his own orchards. They were divided into five lots and inoculated in August, 1888, with buds taken from five healthy peach trees also in Mr. Kerr's own orchards. These five trees were carefully located and have been under observation ever since.

In each case the trees were budded from a bearing tree in Caroline county, entirely free from the Yellows and having vigorous foliage.

The entire orchard was examined at that time. It contains about five hundred trees. They remind me of trees in the old orchards at Seaford, Delaware. Like them they suffered severely during the winter of 1881—'82,* and are rough, broken, shaggy with lichens, and frequently two-thirds dead. Here and there a tree is missing. Others have lost their entire top, healthy growths from the trunk having partially taken its place. The foliage on all was green and thrifty. There were no cases of Yellows and no suspicious trees. All of the younger orchards on the same farm were likewise examined with a similar result.

This experiment is the only one in which I did not superintend the inoculations personally. At that time other duties engaged my attention, and having entire confidence in Mr. Kerr, I trusted it entirely to him, being assured that all the details would receive his personal attention.

Yellows has never appeared in any orchard on his farm, or in any on the adjoining farms; was not reported from Caroline county until 1887, is still rare in that county; and is not certainly known to occur anywhere in the immediate vicinity of Denton. If cases do exist at Denton they must be sporadic and rare. Otherwise I must have seen them or heard of them. Such being the conditions, I could at the date of these inoculations think of no place where one would be more likely to secure buds free from any taint of Yellows.

A hailstorm in June, 1889, destroyed the tops of many of these trees. The remainder were removed from the nursery in November of that year, and were planted in three badly affected orchards farther up the Peninsula.

* The severity of that winter killed the dormant peach buds in Caroline county, Maryland,—a thing never known before or since. It also injured the wood of many limbs. The same injuries occurred at Seaford, Delaware. However, at neither place did Yellows supervene, and the belief that this disease is due to autumn frosts or severe winters is wholly untenable. There is not one fact offered in support of this view which may not be explained equally well in other ways.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Facetiæ Washingtonianæ.

The Court—George Washington Hoosick, stand up. You have been found guilty by a jury of good and true men of the crime of perjury. You have brought disgrace on the honored name of the Father of His Country, which your fond parents mistakenly bestowed upon you when an innocent child. George Washington never told a lie. You have not only lied, but sworn to a lie. Have you anything to say before the sentence of the court is passed upon you?

The Prisoner (with some resentment)—Judge, I know all about that hatchet story. George Washington didn't lie when he was a boy. Neither did I. It's unfair to George Washington and unfair to me to push the comparison any further. Go ahead with your sentence.—*Chicago Tribune.*

TRAMP—Madam, this is Washington's birthday, and I think in order to properly celebrate the occasion I ought to be sitting on your back porch at this moment partaking of some light repast. I've always had a great deal of sympathy for George.

Kind Lady—I don't see how you can have anything in common with a man who did so much for his country as he did.

Tramp—Ah madam, you don't understand the hidden depths to my nature. Suppose George hadn't panned out the way he did? Why, madam, I might today have to be working for a living.

"How delicious is the winning
Of a kiss, at love's beginning,"—

sings the poet, and his sentiment is true with one possible exception. If either party has the catarrh, even love's kiss loses its sweetness. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a sure cure for this repulsive and distressing affliction. By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases. $500 reward offered for an incurable case.

DON'T try to kill a fly on your neighbor's head with a hammer.

THE DEVIL'S LAKE.

A Curious Freak of Nature in Southwest Missouri.

In the southern part of Webster county, Mo., where the Ozark mountain range reaches its highest point, says a writer in the *Globe-Democrat*, is a freak of nature which in some respects has no counterpart on this globe. Its existence is known to the inhabitants of the country immediately surrounding it, but the outside world has never heard of the Devil's Den and its strange occupant, the Devil's Lake. If it had, scientifit men by the score would have investigated its seeming mysteries, and it would have found a place upon the maps as one of the wonders of the world. Fancy a lake peached upon the top of a mountain, its surface from fifty to one hundred feet below the level of the earth surrounding it, fed by no surface streams, untouched by the wind, dead as the Sea of Sodom. There is no point of equal attitude from which water could flow within hundreds of miles, and yet it has a periodical rise of thirty feet or over, which is in no way affected by the atmospheric conditions in the country adjacent. In may rain for weeks in Webster county, and the return of fair weather will find Devil's Lake at its lowest point, while it may reach its highest point during a protracted drouth.

The station of Fordland, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, is twenty-five miles east of Springfield. The Memphis road runs along "the divide" in this part of Missouri, and is on top of the Ozark range between Springfield and Mountain Grove. Along this part of the line, where it reaches its greatest height, there are almost numberless caves and crevices. Some of them are small and unimportant. Many of them are worthy of a visit and investigation. A few, like the immense unexplored cave near Seymour and one of similar appearance near Rogersville, are worthy of an extended description. But none of these can compare with the Devil's Den in peculiar attractions. The Den is situated a few miles north of Fordland, and, when approached, appears to be simply an immense oblong hole in the ground of nearly an acre in extent. Off to one end there is a rift in the rock, through which one can pass and go downward at a steep decline for nearly the whole distance. Toward the last a rope or ladder is necessary, though for years a long pole was utilized. What may be regarded as the bottom still slants toward the farther end, in which is the dark, gloomy and treacherous body of water known as the Devil's Lake.

It is about eighty feet from the top of the crevice to the surface of the water during "low water," and about fifty feet during "high water." As to how deep the water is, no one has ever been able to learn. This pool or lake is fully one hundred yards across, and invariably resting at such a perfectly dead calm as to be actually repulsive in its appearance to the hardiest.

Mr. John Lee, who lives within a mile or two of the Den, and a very intelligent gentleman and well posted, was asked in regard to the correctness of the statements about the inexplicable rise and fall of the waters.

"The statements you have heard are correct," said he. "The surface of the lake is sometimes within fifty feet of the top, and sometimes it falls till it is from eighty to one hundred feet down. It is during this low stage of the water that its appearance is most forbidding. I never saw a ripple on it in my life except when something was cast into it; and, even then, it is wonderfully quick in subsiding."

"How deep is the water?" was asked.

"No one can tell. One man found it to be 100 feet deep at low water, so he thought, but he wasn't sure whether or not his rope, or the stone he used for a weight, caught on some of the projecting pieces of rock which stick out all up and down the sides. Way up on the surface of the ground and hanging over the lake there stood, some years ago, an immense oak—I should think it was two feet through—which some men cut down. It fell over the centre of the lake, and it was at a time when the water was low, so it had a force of nearly 100 feet of fall before it struck the water. How far it went down into the water no one knows, and where it went to no one knows. The only thing any one does know is that it never came to the surface of the lake again."

"Why have no thorough soundings ever been made?"

"It is very difficult to get down there," said Mr. Lee, "and then it is almost impossible to get out into the centre of the lake, where the only reasonably correct soundings could be made. As for my own opinion of the matter, it is about the same as that of all those who have studied the question. I believe it is an underground river or waterway in which both the entrance and the exit are far below the surface—possibly hundreds of feet."

This seems to be the general opinion. The rise and fall of the water having nothing whatever in common with wet and dry weather in that locality, no subterranean streams having their sources in the neighborhood can be considered as the cause. It is impossible for surface streams to have any influence on it for the reasons already stated.

A Mr. Crabbe, who has lived in the neighborhood for years, says that he always knows when the rise is coming by reports in the papers from the Upper Missouri river in Montana. His theory is that the Devil's Lake is a part of an underground river, whose entrance here into this hole is larger than its exit, and whose source is somewhere in the extreme Northwest.

Quite a number of residents in the region around the Devil's Den tell of the interest taken in the place by a Mr. Robertson, a cooper and cabinet-maker, who lived near it some years ago. One day he went down into it and found two or three very large cedar logs, which had been thrown up to the surface of the pool. He sawed them entirely up by piecemeal, and carried them on his shoulder up the improvised latter and worked them up into various articles. Various parties attest the truth of this, and Mr. Lee (who has been mentioned) said he at one time owned one of the buckets made by Mr. Robertson from this cedar. Diligent inquiry develops the fact that there are no cedar trees of the size named within hundreds of miles of Webster county, Mo.

It certainly is an undergound stream, and as such is fed by water from some source. Its source of supply must surely be at a point the altitude of which is on a level with the surface of the water in the Devil's Den. This is about 1,500 feet above the sea, and a civil engineer, when asked for his opinion, stated he believed that the Black Hills was the most reasonable point from which to suppose an underground river like the one mentioned could start. A. R. Taylor, connected with the timber department of the Memphis road, and who is located at Seymour, Mo., has lived in the extreme Northwest, and says that cedar trees of the size mentioned as being found in the Devil's Den can be seen on many a hillside in the Black Hills.

Of course, the thousand incredible stories told by gullible natives in the neighborhood are not worth reproducing. But the admitted facts are sufficiently interesting.

KNEW TOO MUCH.

A Chinese Servant's Adventures as a Hall Porter.

Our charming, dainty little Flora had just returned from her Eastern "finishing school," and had fetched a great many ideas of elegance in her wise little head.

"Mamma, why do you not have Wing attend the door instead of the housemaid," she said. "I think it much nicer to have a man when we can just as well."

"Because he cannot be taught," said Jessie.

"Mamma does it very nicely." "Why, I am sure I could teach him," said the all-important.

"Very well—you may," said wise mamma, quietly. Wing was immediately put into training. The whole matter was first explained to him; then Miss Flora took a crad at haphazard from the hall table, went outside and rang the bell. Wing opened the door just a little crack and peeped cautiously out. N. B.—This is the way they all do. He was instructed to open it further. Being Miss Flora, and not a stranger, he complied, and opened it as far as she indicated, taking his bearings by the pattern of the hall carpet just how far this was. Then she presented the card, told him how to show her into the drawing room.

This performance was gone through several times; the door was opened each time just exactly so far, as was indicated the first time. She was shown into the drawing-room exactly in the same place, and after politely salnting the improvised guest, Wing returned with the card. Little Lady Flora was delighted with her success, and thought some naughty disrespectful things about old fogeyism and the like. Wing was complimented and told that in the evening some gentlemen would call and he must do exactly as he had been shown.

Wing was in earnest; he meant to do it or die, and put the card carefully up his sleeve. The fateful evening came. The door bell rang. Fair Flora flew to the head of the stairs and listened. Wing came stealing carefully through the hall to the door, opened it a little crack

"What do you want?" he said to the party outside. "You got um ticket? you no come in, you no get um ticket," he said, firmly.

There was a little smothered sound of something outside the door.

Wing waiting, held it just two inches open. In a couple of seconds, which seemed an hour to the little listening party crouching at the head of the stairs, two bits of white pasteboard were handed in from the outer darkness.

Wing held them up a moment, then said: "You wait—I see um," and shut the door in their faces! He rushed hastily to the gas-light, drew the "lesson" card from some hidden depths of his raiment, compared the two new ones carefully with it, flew back and reopened the door.

"You no got um light ticket; you no come in here," he said, proud of having done exactly the right thing and of his having detected the bogus imitation counterfeit pass-port to the presence of the all-beautiful, when to his astonishment she flew past him like a swift-winged bird and opened that door with a sort of wild-eyed despair, invited those pretenders with the forged "tickets" to enter her sacred presence! The matter was too deep for him; he retired disgusted to his kitchen not to be again recalled. Jessie now waits at the door.

Mixing of Potatoes—New Varieties.

Augusta, Ky.—It has been well established that potatoes do not mix in the hill from contact with another variety. Although planted together, each variety will produce after its own kind. New varieties can only be produced from the seeds found in the potato balls, which are the fruit of the plant. These potato balls were formerly much more plentiful than at present. Indeed, in many varieties they are scarcely to be found. This is commonly attributed to the fact that the efforts of cultivation have been wholly directed to a high development of the tubers and that this has resulted in a diminished yield of the fruit. However this may be, the fact remains that a new variety can only be derived from the seed balls and that any occasional change in form or color found in potatoes grown from planted tubers, is only a variation from the parent type, and does not constitute a new variety. The seeds of the potato germinate as readily as do those of the tomato, but the young plants are far more difficult to raise. In their first growth they are exceedingly tender, and require favorable condition of moisture and temperature, also artificial protection from the potato beetles, for until they have grown hardy and strong from exposure, a poison that will kill the insects will destroy the plants.

TEACHER—Now, children, can any of you tell me what great thing Washington did for his country?

Bright Boy—Yes sir. He gave us his birthday for another holiday.

ACCORDING to a recent estimate there were 1,372,000 tons more sugar made from the sugar beet than from sugar cane during 1890.

THE best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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